

# LABOR CLARION

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CALIFORNIA

No. 44

## American Federation Votes 30-Hour Week With Job Insurance

The second week of the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati opened last Monday with committees reporting some of the more important resolutions for consideration of the delegates. The climax to a day of exciting incidents came with consideration and action upon a proposal committing the Federation to the thirty-hour week.

In a speech that lifted the delegates to their feet, President William Green led the fight for convention advocacy of the five-day week and the six-hour day. Urging universal adoption of the shorter working week, Green asserted the Federation would call upon major political parties to make good their promise for shorter work-week legislation at the coming session of Congress.

"We must let the world know we demand action in response to our appeals to reason or we'll secure it through force of some kind," Green declared.

Green said the government will be asked to adopt the plan for federal employees. Then, "we shall call upon both parties to make good their promises" favoring a shorter work-week and work-day.

### Adopted by Unanimous Vote

Under the impassioned leadership of President Green, delegates thundered their approval of a thirty-hour work-week. The proposal met unanimous approval on roll call.

Instead of adopting the committee's recommendation that officers of the Federation be instructed to make the program effective in any manner they saw fit, the delegates ordered the executive council to appear before Congress and "industry generally" for presentation of the convention's "demand" for action.

Tuesday's session of the convention was devoted to hearing addresses from the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada. William Holmes, one of the British delegates, created a diversion during a discussion of the European economic situation when he said: "Half the mills in England could go back to work again if we could just get the Hindu to add a foot to his shirt-tail."

### Scharrenberg's Proposal Defeated

On Friday of last week the Federation voted down a proposal that it agitate for a constitutional amendment making mandatory a six-hour day and a five-day week for working men. The defeated work-week resolution was offered by Paul Scharrenberg of the California Federation of Labor.

On recommendation of the Federation's executive council, the convention voted opposition to a federal sales tax.

Among the many resolutions which the convention will consider, those dealing with unemployment insurance and the prohibition question are the most numerous. Accompanying a resolution covering the former subject by the United Mine Workers delegates is an intensive study of the subject of unemployment insurance by the officers of that organization.

The resolution sponsored by the San Francisco

Labor Council, "in favor of modifying the Volstead act to allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer," was introduced by Delegate J. H. La Force, and is in the hands of the resolutions committee.

### Unemployment Insurance Approved

With only three delegates voting against the proposal in a show of hands, the convention went on record Wednesday in favor of state employment insurance systems to be paid for by industry.

Designating unemployment insurance as "this great economic reform," asserting, "we have warned employers we could wait no longer to restore hope and revive the spirit of the masses," President William Green delivered another impassioned speech.

"Last year we said there are two approaches to unemployment: Either to make jobs secure or to provide relief for unemployed," Green said. "If unemployment insurance is fastened around the neck of management of industry it will be because it has failed to heed our warning and grant the masses the right to earn a living."

### Howard Opposes Insurance

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, declared he would "rather see labor use its economic power to compel industry to provide jobs than provide insurance."

The Federation is thus committed to work in each state for a system of unemployment insurance, supported financially entirely by industry, compulsory and all-embracing in its benefits, and administered by state commissions.

### PREVAILING WAGE ON POST OFFICE

The conditions under which bids for contracts for remodeling and extension of the Post Office building in San Francisco will be awarded have been received by Postmaster Harry L. Todd. Among other things, the bidders must include in their specifications the prevailing wage scale for all laborers and mechanics. The bids will be opened in Washington on December 28.

## WAGNER TO CO-OPERATE

Senator Wagner of New York launched a drive this week for legislation establishing a thirty-hour week on all federal construction projects, says a Universal Service dispatch from Washington.

He is the author of the provision in the Garner-Wagner relief act stipulating that workers employed on construction financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans shall work only thirty hours a week.

Indorsing the American Federation of Labor's resolution for the five-day week and six-hour day, adopted unanimously at the Federation's convention in Cincinnati, Wagner said:

"I shall offer the thirty-hour week provision to all public works legislation brought before Congress this winter.

"We have got to do something to relieve unemployment. We are getting nowhere. The thirty-hour week will be of immense benefit. It should be adopted generally."

Widespread support is assured the proposal, Wagner indicated.

## Strong Demand Made To Reopen Hearing of Tom Mooney's Appeal

In an open letter addressed to James Rolph, Jr., governor of California, made public last Monday, and signed by fifteen prominent members of the American Civil Liberties Union, that dignitary is urged to reopen the pardon hearing of Thomas Mooney, "upon the ground that the facts have not yet been covered in the report to you." The report referred to is that made to the governor by Matt I. Sullivan, one of Rolph's three legal advisers in the hearing held in San Francisco last April. The letter concludes:

"We urge you to put to a competent legal adviser a request for a thorough and fair analysis of the evidence of perjury which in our minds clearly proves both that Mooney did not have a fair trial and that he is an innocent man."

Accompanying the letter was a copy of a communication to Judge Sullivan accusing him of misleading Governor Rolph, "keeping an innocent man in prison because of your hatred of his views," and attacking his report as inaccurate, unfair and prejudiced.

### Analysis of Sullivan Report

The letter to Judge Sullivan is in effect a summary of an analysis of the Sullivan report submitted by Attorney Aaron Sapiro to the American Civil Liberties Union.

There was also transmitted to Governor Rolph a copy of the report on the Mooney-Billings case by three lawyers appointed by the Wickersham Commission. These three lawyers, Professor Zechariah Chaffee, Jr. of Harvard Law School, Carl Stern and Walter H. Pollak of New York, after "a studious and dispassionate examination of the evidence and of the revelations of perjury," concluded that Mooney and Billings did not have fair trials. In the letter to the governor the signers say that "this is the kind of a document you should have got from Judge Sullivan. We commend it to your perusal in the belief that it makes an unanswerable case against the fairness of his trial and against his continued imprisonment on that conviction."

### Charges Against Sullivan

The letter to Judge Sullivan concludes as follows:

"On the basis of your report, we charge you with misleading the governor of the State of California.

"We charge you with perpetrating a wrong against the people of California and of the United States, to whom the case has become a symbol of injustice.

"We charge you with ignoring the fundamental principles both of law and of logic.

"We charge you with having the truth in your hands and spurning it.

"We charge you with taking the responsible position of adviser to the state and permitting only your prejudices to rule your judgment.

"We charge you, finally, with keeping an innocent man in prison because of your hatred of his views and activities in the cause of organized labor."

(Continued on Page Two)

## Green Denies Charges Of Communist Group

The sensational and unexplained "vigorous broadsides at racketeering" delivered by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak from the platform of the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati last Monday aroused considerable curiosity in labor circles in San Francisco. His statement that "his own life already had been threatened by labor racketeers" is generally conceded to demand further explanation. The incident gives timely interest to a statement made last week by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor concerning a charge of wholesale racketeering in the American labor movement made by the national executive committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, with headquarters in New York City.

The charges were made in a so-called "Bill of Particulars" addressed to the A. F. of L. executive council and distributed to the Cincinnati newspapers and around the convention headquarters.

"Whatever racketeering there may have been in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor has been dealt with in an aggressive and constructive manner," Mr. Green said, and he continued:

### Prompt Action Taken

"Labor, like all other groups which stand for something and which are a force in national life, suffers from the acts of designing and unscrupulous men.

"Whenever we have found charges of racketeering against labor councils, locals or other groups within the A. F. of L. we have made investigations to determine the facts in the situation and in some cases we have revoked charters to get rid of racketeers.

"The document in which these charges are made is another criticism of the 'outs' against the 'ins' in the American Federation of Labor. The group making the charges is self-constituted and its opinions represent only the sentiments of its leaders, who have little or no responsibility to a large following and thus are able to indulge in broad statements without restraint."

### "Red" Machinations Hinted

One of the charges was that "officials of the A. F. of L. had declared that twenty-eight international unions were affected with gangsterism." Green denounced that statement as untrue.

Another charge said there was "free use of gunmen and thugs by the United Mine Workers of America," and that they can not but "serve to encourage gangsters in Chicago and other centers

to capture the unions." Green stigmatized this charge as unjustifiable.

On the charge of "brutal suppression of minority groups" and "members in many union organizations," Green said that "here again is a charge of minority outside groups which seek to get control of the American Federation of Labor from present leaders."

### Labor's Record Speaks for Itself

"All this activity," Green said, "reminds me of the old story with the moral which holds that one only throws sticks at apples which look good.

"In the A. F. of L. convention," Mr. Green concluded, "we shall be concerned only with the important constructive policies which it is our duty and responsibility to settle for the benefit of the workers, employed and unemployed. Our task here in Cincinnati is too important and too difficult to permit us to take time from it to answer in detail charges against us from those on the outside. Our record of fifty-two years will speak for itself."

### FOR UNEMPLOYED MUSICIANS

At the Memorial Opera House next Tuesday evening 180 of San Francisco's best instrumentalists, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, Gastone Usigli and George Von Hagel, will form a great symphony orchestra to give a special concert for the benefit of unemployed musicians. The concert will be under the auspices of Musicians' Union No. 6. Respighi's "Pines of Rome," Liszt's "Mazzeppa," and Wagner's "Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla" will be on the program.

### FOR MOONEY REHEARING

(Continued from Page One)

### Those Who Signed the Letters

The signature of the following are attached to both letters:

Norman Hapgood, author and former minister to Denmark; John Dewey, former professor of philosophy at Columbia University; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation"; Fannie Hurst, author; Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin"; Henry T. Hunt, New York lawyer and chairman of the National Mooney-Billings committee; Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco and New York lawyer; Ernest Jerome Hopkins, author of a recent book on the Mooney case; Lemuel Parton, California and New York newspaper man; Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, author; and four members of the American Civil Liberties Union's national board, Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Roger N. Baldwin, director, and Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel.

## Work on Bay Bridge To Commence March 1

Bids for the first unit of the San Francisco-Oakland \$75,000,000 bay bridge are to be opened in Sacramento February 2, and the occasion is to take on a gala aspect, with high state officials and mayors of cities of the Bay region present, according to announcement made in Sacramento Tuesday last by Earl Lee Kelly, director of the State Department of Public Works.

Coupled with this announcement were dispatches from Sacramento stating that the State Department of Public Works had definitely determined the wage scales and working conditions which are to prevail in the construction of the bridge. The following are the scales announced:

Daily—Iron workers (bridge and structural), riggers and engineers (structural steel), \$11; plumbers, steamfitters and engineers on compressors, \$10; pile drivers, reinforced concrete iron workers (rodmen), electrical workers, hoisting and portable engineers and painters, \$9; carpenters and caulkers, \$8; truck drivers, \$6 to \$7.50 (according to weight of vehicle); powder men and drill runners, \$7; laborers, \$5.50, and watchmen, \$5.

Monthly—Diamond setters and captains of steam tugs, \$250; boat operators, \$125 to \$250 (according to size of boat); engineers of steam tugs, \$225; marine deck hands and firemen, \$150. Boat operators will get sustenance while on duty.

Double the scale set will be paid for holiday labor, and overtime is to be paid for at one and one-half the scale, which was determined by wages prevailing on similar work in the San Francisco Bay area.

Employees will work on the basic scale of eight hours per day, with five days considered a week's work. The work, however, is to be carried along without let-up through holidays and Sundays.

Persons employed on the bridge are to be citizens of the United States and registered voters of California.

Actual work on the bridge is expected to commence by March 1.

### BENEFIT BALL GAME A SUCCESS

The benefit baseball game played last Sunday at the Seals' Stadium under the auspices of the Northern California Baseball Managers' Association, the Recreation League, the Golden Gate Valley and the Seals winter loop, drew a crowd of 4000 and netted about \$2000. This is expected to form the nucleus for a fund for relief of players injured on the local diamonds. Many men and women of local prominence were in attendance. The affair had the hearty indorsement of many organizations, among them the San Francisco Labor Council.

### PROPOSED "HUNGER MARCH"

A committee "which was elected out of the state hunger march last year in San Francisco" has issued a call for a conference "to plan another state hunger march on Sacramento when the Legislature will meet, on January 10, 1933."

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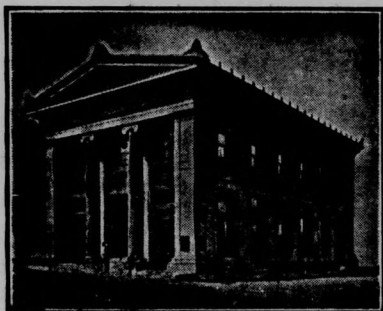
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## Federation's Survey Is Most Pessimistic

"The greatest unemployment crisis of all time is close upon us."

"... the relief roll can not replace the payroll."

"We are losing something more valuable than gold—the vitality and moral fortitude of our people."

These are striking excerpts from the American Federation of Labor's November monthly survey of business, which declares that the issue now before the nation is relief by the payroll or through charity. The fall business revival has not continued and basic adjustments are still needed, the survey says, pointing out that as prices have fallen the debt burden has risen, throwing a staggering load on industry, labor and agriculture.

### Greatest Crisis at Hand

"The greatest unemployment crisis of all time is close upon us," the survey says. "If the number out of work increases by even the normal seasonal amount, 12,700,000 will be out of work by January. Already nearly one-third of our wage and small salaried workers are deprived of a chance to earn their living."

"Each depression year our relief bill has doubled. Workers have passed from payroll to relief roll, their earned incomes shrinking each year by \$8,000,000,000 below the year before. Our relief bill this year will be in hundreds of millions of dollars. Yet, although many have given generously and public funds have been taxed exhaustively, relief for our millions of unemployed has been at starvation levels. At the last report (August) relief allowances in the United States were averaging \$19.19 a month per family, or less than \$4.80 a week; the Department of Agriculture and Children's Bureau set \$7.50 to \$10 as a minimum emergency budget for a family of five, specifying that it cannot be continued long without danger; this leaves nothing for shelter, clothing or other necessities. Nearly half of our population are now living below the minimum necessary to maintain health and efficiency. Men and women can not live long under such strain and keep normal. We are losing something more valuable than gold—the vitality and moral fortitude of our people."

### Must Start Industry

"Relief appeals this year are more urgent than ever. Yet the relief roll cannot replace the payroll. Two months of normal business increase this fall (September and October) added \$186,000,000 to workers' pay envelopes, more than ten months' relief payments by 384 agencies in 110 cities. Our great task is to start industry producing, to put men to work to supply their own needs, to get living standards back to normal."

After showing that revival did not continue when business started upward this fall, the survey insists that basic adjustments are still to be made before business will be free to move upward. "If progress is to be permanent we must analyze our present difficulties to discover the fundamental weaknesses which caused the destruction of economic balance

and brought on depression; we must then have the will and courage to correct them," the survey says, adding that the shortening of work hours, the increase of workers' income and the distribution of industrial income are among problems that must be solved.

### Debt Load Bars Recovery

The survey holds that business can not go forward until more progress has been made in clearing away the load of public and private debt. It says:

"Farmers' indebtedness is estimated at \$13,000,000,000; railroads have a bonded debt of \$12,000,000,000 and find difficulty in paying interest; installment debt also runs into billions of dollars. Paying off these debts is a long, slow process. Debtors will need extensions of credit and increase of earning capacity, and many bad debts will have to be canceled. Federal financial agencies are already taking measures to ease the farmers' debt burdens and efforts are being made to prevent small home owners from losing their homes. Further government measures may be necessary."

### Buyers of Stoves and Ranges Should Select Local Products

Stoves manufactured by Southern convict labor, under conditions with which free labor can not compete, have found their way into retail stores of the Bay district, according to members of the Molders' Union, who point out that they are inferior products put upon the market by manufacturers who are undermining American standards of labor.

"The combination of cheap labor and cheap material makes for a cheap and inferior stove, that will prove a source of trouble and dissatisfaction," says Frank Brown of the Molders' Union, and he continues:

"The discerning buyer or the buyer who wishes to make sure a stove is not made by convict labor or by exploited workers who are forced to toil under iniquitous conditions will buy a stove which bears a well-known trade name which is a symbol of quality, and which insures that it is made under union conditions."

"The Spark, Occidental and Wedgewood stoves and ranges are made in the Bay district under union conditions. They are made to fit local conditions. All the outstanding improvements and refinements in cooking equipment are featured in these locally made stoves. If a locally made stove or gas range is bought the purchaser is sure of getting a union-made product of the highest quality, the price of which is reasonable, whereas, if a stove bearing an unknown trade-name is bought the purchaser may be getting one that is made under unfair conditions and which is very inferior in quality."

"Also beware of the merchant who would stoop to traffic in goods of this character."

## Chest Workers Making Last Minute Efforts

With the Community Chest campaign entering its final stages today, and the needed fund of \$2,500,000 not yet subscribed, the volunteer workers of that organization are making an intensive last-minute drive with the determination to achieve their objective.

It is imperative that every one give what he can if San Francisco is to continue to care for her needy. The sum of \$2,500,000 is the minimum goal needed to keep up the work of the 100 agencies of the Chest.

Henry Q. Hawes, chairman of the campaign committee of the Chest, has addressed an appeal to every man and woman in San Francisco.

"Give as liberally as you can," he says. "Cash is not absolutely necessary. Pledge to give what you can in convenient payments. All San Francisco must give and continue to give if we are to accomplish the tremendous task that lies before us. The man or woman fortunate enough to have a job on a small salary may feel that they can not afford to contribute; but this should not be so, for where there's a will there's a way. They can pledge 50 cents a month. That would not be so hard. Convenient monthly payments of 50 cents for a great cause! That is a good way, and such pledges are sorely needed this year."

### ELECTRICIANS SETTLE DIFFICULTY

Strife which for more than a year has split Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York, has been amicably adjusted. The trouble began when sixteen members were fined and suspended for attending a "rump" meeting at which affairs of the local had been discussed, in violation of the union's constitution.

We will start back when wages stop going down.—William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.

W. D. Fennimore      A. R. Fennimore  
L. H. Rewig



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1932

## Should Reopen Mooney Case

Declaring that the report on the Tom Mooney pardon application made to Governor Rolph by Judge Matt I. Sullivan was "inaccurate, unfair, prejudiced and misleading," and demanding that the governor reopen the pardon hearing and that "a competent legal adviser" be commissioned to analyze the evidence for him, two letters signed by fifteen eminent Americans from different parts of the country were placed in the hands of the governor and his legal adviser on Monday last. The sponsors of the letters represented the National Mooney-Billings Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The letters contain a careful analysis of Judge Sullivan's report, taking up in detail the evidence considered at the hearing, and arriving at the conclusion that, even granting all that has been charged as to the radicalism of Mooney, the fact remains that he was convicted by perjured testimony. The letters stress the point that Mooney did not receive a fair trial, and the demand for reopening the case is based on that contention.

In all the mass of literature that has emanated from the Mooney case no more logical, calm and convincing document has been put before the public than this discussion by the representatives of the Civil Liberties Union. It excludes from the argument all hysteria and hyperbole and is devoted to an intelligent attack upon the evidence, which it thoroughly discredits.

In the face of this new move to obtain the liberty of Mooney, with the incontrovertible facts presented, the people of California will not be contented with the governor's statement that he is "entirely satisfied that Judge Sullivan considered the case 'with a fair and open mind,'" and that "the request to reopen the case will not be given serious consideration."

Judge Sullivan is quoted as saying that he does not intend to read the letter. But in view of the points made by the writers the public is entitled to a more complete answer to the charges made than the statement that "it was not really written for him, but for the public."

All agencies that gather figures on employment agree that recent gains in jobs have been more than the usual seasonal gains. This is definite proof of improvement. It need not be expected that improvement will be fast, although recovery undoubtedly would be faster than ever before, were it not for world conditions which strike fear into the hearts of short-sighted American bankers. But the fact that there is a definite visible move upward is the best news the United States has had in three years.

## Tolerance in Economic Discussion

One of the outgrowths of the present deplorable industrial conditions is the broader and more tolerant discussion by the daily press of the problems confronting the country. It may be considered one of the "sweet uses" of adversity, which Shakespeare likens to an ugly and venomous toad, which "wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

The San Francisco "Chronicle," taking note of the division of sentiment relative to the merits of the "share work" movement, admits there is justification for the objection of employers that "if men work only four or five days a week they will have to receive enough income per year to maintain an acceptable standard of living," and "are afraid that the movement means higher wages as soon as the pressure of the present depression is relieved."

"The shorter work week will indeed mean higher wages and lower dividends," continues the "Chronicle" and continues: "But, 'like it or not,' that is coming anyway, as soon as times get normal. Meantime, the staggering of work does dump most of the burden on the lower income groups. But that is bound to happen, too."

Most other burdens, including taxes, the "Chronicle" admits, are dumped on these same groups, and gives as the reason that they are "the only class collectively rich enough." Sympathy and impulse prompt us to "cinch the rich," concludes this conservative newspaper, "but, in arithmetic, they simply have not money enough. The only incomes in America measured by billions are not the coupons of the rich, but the wages of the poor."

## Thomas as a Prophet

In a speech delivered during the campaign at Buffalo, N. Y., Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said:

"I solemnly warn you that immediately after too many of you have thrown away your votes on the two old parties in this election there will be launched in the press, over the radio, and in the halls of Congress an overwhelming campaign for the sales tax, a campaign that once more will justify old King Solomon's observation: 'The destruction of the poor man is his poverty.'"

Giving justification to any claims Thomas may have as a prophet, no sooner were the election booths closed and the returns compiled than the daily press, led by the Hearst organization, commenced the predicted ballyhoo for the iniquitous sales tax measure, and radios all over the country dinned into the ears of trapped listeners the glories of a system of taxation by which it is hoped to relieve the pressure on millionaire income taxpayers and shunt the burden on to the wage earner and the general public. That the prediction may be 100 per cent correct, Congress is said to be preparing to speed up consideration of the bill, and next week we may expect a flood of oratory camouflaged to make it palatable to the country.

Certificates of "superior craftsmanship" and gold buttons were recently presented to twenty-five building trades craftsmen employed on one of the units of New York's "Radio City." A worthy exemplification of the adage, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

Appointment of Frances Perkins, head of the Department of Labor of New York State, to the post of secretary of labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet is being urged by the Colorado Labor Women's Political Group.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia to discuss unemployment. Plenty of professors but no labor men were on the program.

## Regulating Strikes in Iraq

A law for the maintenance of public order during strikes has been enacted by the parliament of Iraq and has received the royal assent, and might almost receive the approval of our precious "Industrial Associations," "Better American Federations" and "Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations."

The law makes it an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine for any person during a strike to prevent or restrain another person from carrying on business or a third person from dealing with him. Possession without lawful excuse of written or printed matter and the dissemination of false reports for the same purpose are also made offences. Any person who instigates or takes part in a strike for reasons having no concern with his craft or trade or profession is liable to imprisonment or fine. If a strike takes place in conditions such that there is a danger that it will lead to disturbance of the public peace or hindrance of means of transport or cessation of supplies in general "or any circumstance of this nature" the government may by public notice declare that the condition of affairs has become one of "extraordinary strike," and during the continuance of such a state of affairs the government may detain and open suspected postal or telegraphic communications, and may order any dangerous person to reside in a specified place or prevent him from residing in a specified place or places. Such orders as to residence may be prolonged for a period not exceeding three months after the "extraordinary strike" condition of affairs has been declared to be terminated.

With such a law in effect it will no doubt be possible to "keep the worker in his place."

Iraq, it will be recalled, is that portion of Asia formerly known as Mesopotamia, believed to be the location of the Garden of Eden and the cradle of the human race. It is evident that the Iraq authorities at least believe that a portion of its population are condemned forever to conform to the divine injunction to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brows."

A recent meeting of the immigration section of the Commonwealth Club was devoted to a discussion of Oriental immigration, during which Paul Stinchfield, chairman of the California Council on Oriental Relations, voiced the following sentiment: "The time has come when we should discontinue all immigration and develop an American race." Answering an argument in favor of extending the immigration to all Asiatics, which is "only slightly more than 2 per cent of the state's population," V. S. McClatchy said: "Such a quota would repeal the only logical, non-discriminatory barrier we have against possibility of future invasion of unassimilable Asiatics."

The world is full of funny things. The British postoffice prints the words, "Buy British," as a cancellation mark over postage stamps. A bright press association correspondent has discovered that the high-speed machines that stamp "Buy British" on the envelopes were made in the United States!

"What a grand thing it would be for the workers in general if the captains of industry only viewed the work-day and work-week as does Paul Kleiber!" is the comment of a valued contributor to the Labor Clarion on the article by the local manufacture printed in a recent issue.

George Rublee, lawyer, and Secretary Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, have been selected to settle the anthracite coal wage dispute.

## RACE EMANCIPATION

By FRED J. DE MILLE

Of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21

Someone in the labor movement years ago first enunciated the dictum, "The machine is destined to emancipate the race." The old-time labor man in making this assertion dreamed of the day when labor would be so perfectly organized that in order to obtain all that it desired labor would need only to name its wants. The Socialist visions the day when the needs of economic well-being for all will be achieved by reason of the social ownership of the means of production and distribution. He believes his ideal state can come only through class-conscious political action. The Communist believes the economic millennium will come through more or less forceful revolution rather than orderly evolution.

These three main theories and variants of them do contain at least a kernel of good, namely, they extend the hope to the working class that one day in the dim future the people who produce will inherit the earth and the fullness of their production. Beyond this hope, however, the movements here named can at the utmost achieve only palliative measures tending to ameliorate some of the basic wrong involved in a system of economy which permits the well-being of the mass to be dependent on the whim and caprice of a handful of super-capitalists. There is a fundamental weakness in the theories above mentioned as a means for bringing about any revolutionary change in the position of the social classes (the industrial millennium). The weakness is plain. Before the complete emancipation of the working class through the operation of these theories could become a reality the complete organization of the workers of the world as a class-conscious unit of society would be necessary. Anyone who has noted but superficially the traits and tangents of the genus homo would realize at once the impossibility now or ever of organizing him as a unit on any question.

And yet when the old-time labor man made his prophecy that the machine in the end would emancipate the race he spoke a truth only half sensed by himself—a historic, inevitable, inexorable truth—a truth which it has taken our present depression to bring home to industry, albeit as yet only in a faint, elusive foreshadowing of the basic change in industrial relations to come—only a writing on the wall as yet. It remained for this depression to show industry in general that production alone does not mean business success—but quite the reverse of that, in fact. This depression has taught our economists and "best minds" and captains of industry that the product of the machine must be consumed before a profit can be made by the private owner of the machine. Nothing is quite so useless as goods made for use and not used. This depression has taught industry in unmistakable fashion that all its private ownerships and prerogatives are quite purposeless unless a market can be found for what industry produces. There is in all the world just one market—the working class. There is only one way to turn that potential market into an actual one—wages, and more wages. The higher the wages, the higher the buying power. Buying power is the only thing that privilege can not take from the working class and, in the last analysis, buying power is the only thing privilege wants from the working class—must have. Because privilege can not appropriate for nothing the buying power of the masses it must pay for that buying power, and that means wages and more wages!

And so it will be seen that in this day of the machine age economic forces have (from the viewpoint of the machine owner) taken an ironical

twist. Up to the present the machine owner had deluded himself with the notion that ownership of the means of production would assure him forever of the good things of life to the exclusion of his fellow man. Now he finds—or is beginning to find—that his machine is a white elephant unless he can dispose of its product. His machine has played a trick on him and from now on his share of its product will lessen and the workers' share will increase. And thus—not through labor, political or social organization, but through market—will the machine fulfill its historic mission of race emancipation. The present depression will go down in history as having marked the beginning of the greatest forward step for the masses of the people that has come up to the present.

## ARIZONA COMPENSATION LAW SAFE

Labor organizations rallied so successfully to the defense of the workmen's compensation law of Arizona, which was under attack through an initiative measure on the ballot, that the vote at the general election was more than three to one to retain it on the statutes. Damage suit lawyers were largely responsible for the effort to destroy this law.

## Support of Labor Press Urged Upon Membership

In its report to the Cincinnati convention, now being held, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in support of the labor press, says:

"Responding to the terms of Resolution No. 83, acted upon in the last convention, a special committee was selected to inquire into the difficulties experienced by the labor press; and, if possible, to ascertain by what additional methods or means the labor press might be assisted in the stressing period through which we have been passing. This committee has made not only an exhaustive research but has endeavored to find some practicable, feasible and helpful way by which the labor press might be assisted.

"In order that the facts might first be ascertained and suggestions for improvements secured, a questionnaire was prepared embodying forty-seven specific requests for detailed information. This questionnaire was mailed to all of our labor press, approximately two hundred and fifty in number.

"Present difficulties of the labor press are due primarily to a restricted circulation. Circulation is the life of a publication, bringing with it increased advertising. Labor papers have done, are doing, and will continue to render an invaluable service to organized labor. Their usefulness is limited to the extent to which our trade union members fail to avail themselves of the opportunities presented. It is essential that labor papers reach the trade union membership. It is equally essential that the trade union membership read the labor papers. The spirit of co-operation between the two, built upon circulation and interest, must be had.

"The executive council urgently recommends that labor papers should be aided in every way possible and to them must be accorded a full measure of service and of support. Anything and everything that will add to the strength and circulation of the labor press contributes to the power and strength of the labor movement to advance the interests of the working people. In addition, the executive council also acknowledges the splendid work performed by the labor press, whose proprietors, managers and editors frequently serve the cause of labor without the inducement of adequate financial reward."

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

"The convention will please come to order."

Fifty-one times that has been said by an American Federation of Labor president. That is democracy at work in relation to the matter of jobs and wages and conditions of work.

Many a time Wall Street has sat up to take notice of what happened after the gavel sounded the call to order in such a congress of labor.

It is true that a great many delegates get up and say things of no great moment. It is true that here, as in other deliberative bodies, delegates make speeches "for the record." And likewise, that they introduce resolutions for the same record. They want the "folks back home," the well-known constituency, to know they were on the job. Those that want to impress the "electorate" seek to land a haymaker.

\* \* \*

And that's O. K., too. Why not? For surely, in doing that, they try to do what the home folks want done.

But there is this always to be added. Along with the speeches and the resolutions "for the record" there is a solid fabric each year of serious legislation for the great wage-earning masses of the American nation.

Here is the body in which all the legislation there is for labor is enacted. Here is the only forum of labor. The unorganized cannot speak or legislate. The left-wingers are not a movement; they are a sect. In the conventions of the American Federation of Labor is to be found the only voice of labor in America. It is the supreme council the last word, the most authoritative utterance.

When the conventions of the American Federation of Labor speak they bear a profound meaning. They need to be given ear. They must and do command attention.

\* \* \*

It is worthy of deep thought that for now more than half a century labor has been meeting in these conventions each year. That's a long record of organized effort. A lot of water has gone over the dam or somewhere in that time.

Work-day reduced, machinery developed, technological unemployment has come, depressions have come and gone, capped by the biggest of them all. And unions have come and gone, leaving the whole movement always a little further along the road, the masses a little better off.

American labor moves along, doing the day's job, fighting the day's battle, moving ahead. Nowhere in the world has its record been matched. And so, ladies and gentlemen of America, will it continue to be, enemies and opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

This great labor movement, whose president has just said, "The convention will please come to order," can hold up its head in pride and look forward in confidence. "Progress" is a word whose meaning we are just coming to comprehend in its magnificent possibilities.

\* \* \*

A friend writes that in his matured opinion there's going to be revolution in the United States before long.

Well, there isn't. There may and probably will be riots this winter. But revolution is another thing. Least of all will there be a communist revolution.

Accounts thus far available look as if Foster polled a much smaller vote than anyone expected. So did Norman Thomas.

Of course the reds do their worst work in industry, and their vote is not a sign of their strength, except in part. But it is at least an indication of their lack of any mass strength to find their vote falling far beneath the advance estimates of their enemies.

## Excerpts From Report Of Executive Council

Unemployment is the most immediate and most pressing problem confronting labor, and all else must be subordinate to its relief and prevention, the American Federation of Labor Executive Council declares in its annual report, submitted to the Federation's fifty-second annual convention, in session at Cincinnati.

Labor can no longer wait for unemployment relief; it is now compelled to act, says the executive council, which submits a comprehensive program for dealing with the unemployment situation. The main departures from previous labor policies in the program are federal licensing of corporations and unemployment insurance, which the executive council holds is now "imperatively necessary" because of the failure of ownership and management of industry to provide work opportunities for the wage earners.

\* \* \*

"Paying money to increase dividends, when wages and workers' buying power are not increased proportionately, is only cutting away industry's power to earn dividends," the report says. "Consumer buying power must come out of industrial income; if not given at first in the form of wages, it will be taken later in the form of bad debts. And when the disproportion becomes too great, depression is the drastic cure, with its widespread and unnecessary business wreckage. A consistent policy of increasing wages as rapidly as possible would in the long run bring greater and more general profit to all."

\* \* \*

"If capitalism is to continue, it must pay the price of economic security for the producers. Until all the various units and groups in business work together in carrying through a co-ordinated plan we can make little headway in making social welfare the objective of our various activities."

\* \* \*

"The only cure for unemployment is employment. Every relief plan gains in soundness as it approximates normal conditions of incomes from the creation of wealth needed by society. When industry breaks down, emergency construction undertakings will stimulate recovery."

As a means to bring more equitable distribution of income so that all may share in the profits, the following program is urged by the executive council:

(1) Steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes; (2) constructive control of credit to finance production; (3) recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work and at least protection equal to that given financial investments; (4) federal agency to collect and collate data on man-hours and wage-earner in-

come, necessary to appraise producing workers' participation in industrial progress. Such an agency would provide the standards for determining economic balance; (5) federal licenses for corporations operating on an interstate scope, with specific requirements as to accounting; (6) all accounts available to those interested, and protective service for investors; (7) organization of wage-earners to advance their interests intelligently within industry and other relationships.

In ending the discussion of economic planning, the report says:

"We believe that national economic planning should aim at raising standards of living for lagging groups and not at a program of limitation of production with price fixing. We need to find out how best to use our capacity to produce."

\* \* \*

"The executive council has given most careful, painstaking and serious consideration to the problem of unemployment and to the application of the principle of unemployment insurance. The council would much prefer that working people be privileged to work and be accorded job security than to see them forced to accept relief because of unemployment. The extension and enjoyment of the opportunity to work at decent wages, so that working men and women may earn a decent living, is the real objective of the American Federation of Labor. The executive council urges work first and relief second, but it must be clear that working people must be permitted to earn a living or be supplied relief. They must earn their living or be supported. They can not earn their living unless jobs are provided and work opportunities accorded them."

\* \* \*

The report devotes considerable space to the public school system, in which labor has always been actively interested. The report says that retrenchments in the educational system are pretty general throughout the United States and calls on the organized workers to back adequate appropriations for the public schools.

\* \* \*

Benefit services of national and international unions are recorded in a survey which shows that in 1931 sick, death, unemployment, old age, disability and miscellaneous benefits were paid totaling nearly \$40,000,000.

\* \* \*

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison, included in the executive council's report, shows a 1932 membership of 2,532,261. This does not reflect the full strength of organized labor, as many thousands of members have been unable to keep up their dues because of unemployment. The report of Treasurer Martin F. Ryan shows a treasurer's balance of \$366,444.97 on hand August 31, 1932.

### FATAL BRIDGE ACCIDENT

The breaking of a cable on a boom which was hoisting a twenty-eight-ton steel girder on the Third street bridge construction job caused the death of Harry A. Beebe, a structural iron worker, and the injury of two other workmen. The accident occurred on Tuesday last. Claim was made by the contractors that the boom had been inspected recently and declared safe.

**LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN**  
of the International Association of Machinists  
when having work done on your car  
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## Organization Depends Upon Personal Appeal

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the annual convention of the Federation at Cincinnati, emphasized the fact that trade union organization is the only sure way to protect the workers and advance their welfare both in times of prosperity and depression. The council said:

"Despite depression handicaps the Federation has continued to aid organizing work during the past year. The unusual amount of fundamental thinking and questioning of existing practices provides an exceptional opportunity for organizing work. On all sides we are confronted with the fallacy of expecting improvements from letting things alone.

"Many wage-earners have let alone the problems of increasing their wages and gaining more leisure, thinking they could get along without giving the time or making the investments necessary for directing their betterment through trade unions.

"Trade unionism requires initiative, responsibility, understanding of industrial and social relationships.

"This breakdown of industry shows up the barrenness of material progress without the spiritual understanding and ethical standards to assure equitable distribution of the returns from joint production. The situation brings us again to those motives of human justice that are the power of the labor movement.

"We extended union organization to its highest levels in war-time peak production. But that was a growth based upon desire for the material benefits of unionism.

"Expansion of unionism in the period of greatest depression brings members who face adversity and who want the social and economic justice that unionism can provide. Additions to unions in depression will bring members who believe in the ideals for which our movement stands.

"Adversity is a character-building experience. Let us seize the opportunity to get into our trade union movement those who turn to constructive methods.

"In the coming year we must depend upon personal appeal as our chief reliance in spreading the cause of unionism. This personal method emphasizes the responsibility upon each union member for helping his fellow workers to understand their own responsibility. The union needs the unorganized just as much as the unorganized need the union.

"In this extension of unionism by personal appeal our volunteer organizers have for years done good service. We need them this year as never before and we need the co-operation of every individual wage-earner and small salaried worker.

"We urge unions in all localities to begin continuous efforts for organizing workers during this coming year."

These fundamental truths expressed by the Executive Council should result in intensive organization campaigns which will bring the oppressed masses by hundreds of thousands into the ranks of the organized labor movement, says the Federation Weekly News Service. There and there alone the strength of unity and high purpose will bring outstanding improvements in the wages and conditions under which they toil for a living.

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FOOD OF QUALITY

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## Labor for Temperance Against Gate Crashing

"Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, working under the direction and by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, stands for temperance, and not for extremism or violation of the law," said a statement by Matthew Woll of that committee, issued last week from its headquarters in Washington.

"The election, with its tremendous victory over bigotry and for sane American treatment of the issues raised by the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act, has not changed labor's point of view in the least," the statement continued.

"The election, as every right-minded person knows, made it clear that the American people are determined to be rid of Volsteadism. Nine states declared outright and by referendum for revocation of their own constitutional or statute restrictions, and two others, also by referendum, made clear their anti-Volstead views. One petitioned Congress for submission of a repeal amendment.

"The verdict of the people is clear. It is against the Volstead act and it is against the eighteenth amendment.

"But labor sees in this recording of opinion and determination no excuse for violation of the law and no reason for any American who has a sincere regard for the moral integrity of the nation to rush forward upon the assumption that the legal situation is already changed. That is not the way of Americanism and it is not the road to true temperance.

"We as a people have clearly voted for modification. Modification is a legislative act, and that act can not be performed until Congress is in session. Meanwhile the law stands as it has stood, regardless of how narrow and wrong and bigoted we may believe it to be.

"Our organization looks forward in confidence to modification of the Volstead act in the session of Congress opening on December 5. There is no reason why modification should not be had in this coming session. Our records show that more than a majority of both houses stands ready to vote for modification in the short session and we expect modification without fail.

"Meanwhile we neither counsel nor countenance any stampede on the part of private citizens, public officials or others to act in advance of a change of the law in defiance and violation of the law as it stands."

"Choice" branded on canned products does not mean best. The best is designated by the words "U. S. Grade A, Fancy," it is announced.



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## 1933 Wage Scale of Carpenters Was Result of Mutual Agreement

A published statement that the wage scale recently agreed to for carpenters for the year 1933 was the result of deliberations of a committee working under the auspices of the "Impartial Wage Board" was erroneous, according to members of that craft. The wage scales and working conditions in question were agreed upon for the year 1933 by a wage board set up by the District Council of Carpenters and the General Contractors' Association, which was composed of one member representing the District Council of Carpenters, one member representing the General Contractors, and a third member chosen by the first two.

The wage scale provides for \$7.20 per day; eight hours to constitute a day's work, and five days of not more than eight hours a day, from Monday to Friday inclusive, to constitute a week's work.

The wage scale may be revised upward on June 30, 1933, if it shall be determined by the wage board that an increase in wages is warranted.

## President of Colorado Federation Resigns to Take Up Other Duties

Mingled feelings of surprise and regret swept over the Colorado state labor movement last week as the formal announcement was made that Earl R. Hoage, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor for the past ten years, had resigned, says the "Colorado Labor Advocate."

Information concerning President Hoage's resignation became public simultaneously with the announcement that C. B. Noxon, prominent Denver labor leader and vice-president of the federation, had been unanimously elected by the executive board of the federation to fill the vacancy.

J. O. Stevic, a well-known member of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, and one of the most active trade unionists in the state, was elected to fill the office of vice-president made vacant by Noxon's elevation to the presidency.

In the formal written resignation which he submitted later, Hoage gave as his reason "circumstances that have arisen in the course of my employment as a representative of the National Federation of Federal Employees."

## SLIGHT RISE IN COMMODITY PRICES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending November 19, stands at 64.2 as compared with 64 for the week ending November 12, showing an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

## Officers of Trade Departments Elected at Cincinnati Meetings

Officers were elected by departments of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Cincinnati recently, as follows:

Building Trades—First vice-president, John J. Hynes; second vice-president, L. P. Lindelof; third vice-president, P. J. Morrin; fourth vice-president, William J. McSorley; fifth vice-president, John Possehl; sixth vice-president, Joseph V. Moreschi. M. J. McDonough, president, and William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer, are serving the first year of three-year terms.

Metal Trades—President, James O'Connell; secretary-treasurer, John P. Frey; first vice-president, Joseph A. Franklin; second vice-president, John Coefield; third vice-president, John J. Hynes; fourth vice-president, W. W. Britton; fifth vice-president, Roy Horn; sixth vice-president, James Wilson.

Union Label Trades—President, George W. Perkins; first vice-president, Matthew Woll; second vice-president, Joseph F. Obergfell; third vice-president, A. A. Merritt; fourth vice-president, Charles P. Howard; fifth vice-president, John K. Mara, and secretary-treasurer (re-elected), John J. Manning.

## To Slash Half Billion Dollars From Federal Government Costs

A net reduction of \$550,000,000 in the costs of the federal government has been determined upon by President Hoover, and will be proposed to Congress at the December session.

The plan contemplates the abolition of every "useless bureau" and every "lame duck" commission, as well as far-reaching reductions in other directions.

The total cut is placed at \$700,000,000, but this will be offset by public debt charges and tax refunds to the extent of \$150,000,000.

Action of the President follows a request by him on September 1 to all administrative officials to effect a total slash of at least \$500,000,000 in the costs of government for next year.

Always ask for the union label.

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
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Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.  
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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Chester E. Martin, ad foreman of the "Chronicle" and a member of that chapel since 1919, passed way Monday, November 28, after having suffered a stroke of paralysis the Friday previous. Mr. Martin was a native of Colorado and was 43 years of age. He is survived by the widow, Edith Martin; four children, Robert, Laurene, Chester and Claude; his mother, Mrs. Genevieve Martin; two sisters, Fay and Hazel, and three brothers, Claude, Glenn and Kenneth. Funeral services were held Thursday, December 1, the following members of the "Chronicle" chapel acting as pallbearers: M. E. Donelin, R. M. Dollar, O. J. Treat, R. A. Butcher, R. W. Waterson and E. C. Hooper.

In a communication to the editor of the Bakersfield "Union Labor Journal" from Dennis Stillwell, a member of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel and formerly of Bakersfield, he voices the opinion that the return of beer will help materially in stimulating the job printing industry in the San Francisco Bay district. We hope Dennis is correct.

The Woman's Auxiliary to Stockton Typographical Union held its first meeting last Thursday evening, at which members were obligated and officers installed, followed by entertainment and refreshments.

The many friends of R. E. Trickle will be sorry to hear of the recurrence of an eye affliction which necessitated his again visiting specialists and causing him to forego employment at the "Wall Street Journal" for the present.

Secretary William Darrow of San Jose Union and H. S. ("Bo") Rees, also of that city, were visitors in San Francisco during the past week.

**Members are again reminded of the referendum to be held next Wednesday, December 7. Study the proposed changes in the laws and register your opinion on the ballot.**

On a recent visit, the writer found Alfie Moore, of the "News" chapel, doing very nicely. He is under the care of a physician, who has ordered strict rest and quiet for the next few weeks. Alfie is suffering from a heart ailment brought on by a slight attack of asthma.

This year—more than ever—may we remind those of our members who will indulge in Christmas shopping: Aid the unemployed in organized labor's ranks by spending your union-earned money for union-made products! Demand the union label, card and button at every opportunity.

Harry Kennedy, a former member of this union and recently employed as an operator on the "Times" in Palo Alto, was killed near that city when the auto in which he was riding collided with another machine. Deceased is said to have been a native of South Dakota but in recent years had followed his trade in various cities over the jurisdiction, having perhaps been better known to members in New York and Chicago, in the latter city having been employed at the M. & L. Typesetting Co.

Honorary membership in Alpha Phi Gamma, national journalistic fraternity, was conferred upon John Henry Nash, famed in the printing industry and member of No. 21, at the recent annual convention of the organization recently held at the State Teachers' College.

Placing in operation the five-day week recently by the Brooklyn "Eagle" was accompanied by reduction in pay of slightly more than half a day's

salary. It is stated that union members were not affected inasmuch as they had, by voluntary action of the union through referendum vote, been working five days per week for many months past.

Attention of magazine readers is directed to the fact that the Street & Smith publications, New York City, numbering thirty and with a combined circulation of nearly 2,000,000, are now carrying the union label. Over a period of seventy-nine years this firm has consistently remained a union office from top to bottom.

A news story in "Editor & Publisher" cites the fact that Republicans carried most of the offices in northern Illinois counties despite the Democratic national landslide, and that in four of these counties the Republican candidates used considerable newspaper space, whereas the Democratic committee, in Will County in particular, spent the bulk of its fund over the radio.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes

The death of Chester E. Martin Monday evening was a distinct shock to his many friends, both in this chapel and on the outside.

"Professor" William Groom is reported to be about O. K. again. Groom is on the sick list.

Harold Hearn, recently returned from a most pleasant visit to Tahiti, etc., finally did it. Did what, sez you? Well, you know how it is. You've had a grand and glorious visit in a strange land, among kindly people. You return home and eventually you have to open your slip. You sort of postpone that duty for a while, but you do it sooner or later. Well, Harold opened his slip.

If the amber brew is legalized will the free lunch come back? This question by Mickey Donelin. Don't know, but "Doc" Harriman remarks that Donelin would ask such a question.

Our society editor, Lady Pippie, being down at Half Moon, missed an awfully smart event a couple of weeks ago. It was the "welcome home" for Hearn. A number of the gents of the room were present and a fine time was had.

"Swede" Nelson went out of his class when he took on "Kid" Flu for a bout. The battle opened with the "Kid" swarming all over Nelson. In the middle of the bout the tide turned to the "Swede's" favor. He countered with the aspirin bottle, then led with a hot drink and took to his bed, where he stayed a few days. "Irish" Sullivan acted as second for Nelson.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

For several days after Thanksgiving composing room conversation teetered between two subjects, interest seemingly pretty evenly divided—the amount of savory viands disposed of and football. To judge from his own version, each intuitively picked the football winners and collected cash aplenty, something to be thankful for, as Rube Burrow sees it, though he can't understand how so many win and none lose, or at least never verbally concede such lack of sagacity.

One fellow who fared well on Thanksgiving was Johnny Dow. A varied assortment of out-of-state relatives drove in, their cars loaded with turkeys, geese, sweet potatoes, squash, mince meat and all the other fixin's so soothing to the average run of American citizenry on turkey day.

Two chapel meetings will be held this month. The first will elect tellers for the five-day referendum on December 7; the other will elect a chairman. Candidates for the chairmanship so far have been singularly slow about tossing their hats into the ring.

Another election is scheduled for next month. In January the News Mutual Benefit Society selects officials for the succeeding half year, and in all fairness it must be admitted candidates are announcing themselves no faster than for the chairmanship.

Instancing how stringent naturalization laws

have become, Curly Holm, who some months ago applied for final papers, relates that the police chief of Albany, where Curly resides, called on him, at Uncle Sam's request, to check up on statements made at the hearing.

Frank Burwell has come out strong for the five-day week. Need for it is so obvious, Frank says, he doesn't believe any printer can consciously vote against it on December 7. Men of his acquaintance, Mr. Burwell instances in support of the shorter week, who used to have fairly steady employment, good clothes, money to spend and a desire to spend it, show what unemployment stretching over a number of months and in some cases years does to the outward aspect—lack-luster eyes, care-worn faces defaced by lines of worry and undernourishment, threadbare wardrobes and a general air of shabby jauntiness which they assume conceals their misery.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Line gauges come in handy for other things, besides measuring type, as one of our boys found out. He entered a large department store in order to get some linoleum, nine feet. The clerk got the linoleum and then looked around for a yard stick. He inquired of several of the help for one, but none was to be had. Tired of waiting, our friend pulled out his line gauge and handed it to the clerk. The latter did not understand the figures, but was able to measure the linoleum.

A good trade was made by a printer last week, when he traded his auto for a radio and paid several dollars to boot.

Wayne ("U. S. C.") Baker took part in a football party recently. He took along the flag of his alma mamma in order to stir up some trouble. Wayne thinks there is no team like Southern California. In the middle of the party someone saw the banner and asked Baker what high school he came from. Then the fun started.

What a swell opportunity the hot weather of last week worked up for the return of 2.75 per cent.

Jim Ramsey is a Spanish War veteran, and while in the army traveled to many parts of the world. He picked up many souvenirs and relics. His prized possession is a dime, which he intends to have framed some day. How he came to get this trophy is a long story, but Jim says that was the last one of that kind.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Charley White won the chapel's perpetual challenge trophy for the most outstanding achievement of 1932. Charles worked all night, spent all day packing up the car, drove all the following night until early in the morning, walked four and a half miles to a certain spot in a marshy field, and after shooting away \$12 worth of shells and spending \$25 on incidentals, came home with two sprig ducks! Page Mr. Nobel!

Intense rivalry having developed over who has the smartest, best looking and healthiest baby, Ernie Jehly seemed to have the edge on Linn White. In a heated exchange of fatherly advice, says Ernie to Linn: "Well, my up-and-at-'em offspring is older than your little shrimp, but I still have all my front teeth left. I don't believe in allowing children to put themselves forward too much."

Howard Smith, senior apprentice, performed his official duty in attending another union meeting. Howard was present at the last meeting and listened attentively to the debate on the newspaper scale.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Financial statement of Secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., August 20, 1926: General fund, \$5390.66; organization fund, \$1879.45; defense fund, \$7681.10; balance, all funds, \$14,951.21. Financial statement for September, 1932: Organization fund, \$847.77; general fund, \$833.41; balance, all funds, \$1681.18. The \$100,000 defense fund, which on July 31 contained but \$8.87, was transferred to the general fund, as was also the \$75 remaining in the special fund, leaving only an organization fund and a general fund.

Representative John McArdle, reporting to the officers and members of the 1926 M. T. D. U. convention, stated that "with the passing by referendum of the \$100,000 defense fund it will mean that we, in the future will be able to do wonderful work in various localities where improvements are sadly needed."

No itemized statement has ever been issued of the expenditure of the \$100,000 defense fund; no financial statement either of sums, if any, expended from this fund for organization purposes, or to aid locals in need of financial assistance.

The M. T. D. U. book of laws, page 13, says: "Ten cents of said sum (\$100,000) shall be used for the purpose of creating a permanent organization fund, and the executive council is hereby authorized to use said fund for organization purposes only" . . . "Be it further understood that should said (defense) fund fall below \$3000 through natural causes, the executive council shall have such power to order such additional assessment as needed to raise said fund to the total of \$5000." Would seem the M. T. D. U. officers should advocate revising the book of laws to conform as nearly as possible with the policies of the M. T. D. U. officers. Probably the matter will be held in abeyance until these officers succeed, as they anticipate, in securing jurisdiction over all mailers by the process of federal court litigation against the I. T. U., which all indications point to as being—never. There's going to be a huge bill of costs of court litigation to pay in the end, which, it is safe to say, will not be paid by the I. T. U. either.

M. T. D. U. officers and attorney and court fees have now milked the M. T. D. U. treasury almost dry of funds. Only by members paying more money into the M. T. D. U. treasury can they hope to get dividends, if ever, out of it.

A news item in a New York daily of November 21 states an organized movement, headed by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, is on foot boosting Leon H. Rouse of Big Six for public printer at Washington, D. C. Rouse was in charge of all printing for the Roosevelt campaign.

All theories must give way in the presence of a hungry child.—Newton D. Baker, Cleveland.

## Employment and Wages Increase In Manufacturing Industries

Employment showed its third consecutive monthly gain in a report just made public by the United States Department of Labor. The payroll total likewise reveals a similar increase. The department's data deal with manufacturing industries.

The October index of employment advanced to 60 points from a low of 55 reported in July. The payroll index rose to 40 points from 36 in July. These index numbers mean that employment increased 9 per cent in three months and payroll totals 11 per cent. Another way of interpreting the index is to say that for each 1000 persons employed in 1926 (the base year) and for each \$1000 of payroll, the October situation showed 600 persons at work and \$400 disbursed in wages.

## SENATOR JOHNSON'S PLANS

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, returning to the capital this week, has joined Senator Wagner in demanding an expansion of federal relief this winter.

## STABILIZATION OF BUILDING

The National Conference on Construction has adopted a program intended to stabilize building, largely through increasing confidence to release capital. Much residential construction is expected.

## OPTIMISTIC BREWERS

Continued active demand from both domestic and foreign buyers sent hop prices soaring 6 cents a pound last week, the Federal-State Market News Service reported. Bids along the Pacific Coast were around 26 cents a pound net to the grower.

## MAKE CLOTHES FOR NEEDY

The Santa Barbara Central Labor Council has decided to organize a sewing circle to help make up garments from the 40,000 yards of cloth furnished by the Red Cross to aid in supplying the children of the unemployed with clothing during the winter.

## GAPS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Bernard J. Stumpf, a member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; William Beguhl, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 64; Michael Mangan, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Chester E. Martin, Typographical Union No. 21.

## STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Placements reported by the Division of State Employment Agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations for the month of October, 1932, show a total for both sexes of 6281, a decrease compared with the September report of 12.9 per cent. The total placements reported by the division since July 1, 1932, were 25,466. William A. Granfield, chief of the division, reports that the seasonal offices at Gilroy and Watsonville have been closed.

## Suspended During Controversy, Miners Are Awarded Back Wages

Pennsylvania anthracite coal mine owners who have been using threats of a lockout to reduce established rates for mine work ran into a snag at Hazleton recently in a decision by James A. Gorman of the Board of Conciliation which denounced and banned all such subterfuges.

Some time ago the mine owners asked for a reduction in wages and entered into negotiations with the miners looking to a new contract. The negotiations dragged on for several weeks and were finally referred to arbitration.

Meanwhile, a number of mine owners resorted to the use of the lockout as a means of bringing the miners to terms.

The decision forces one of these concerns, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, to award back pay to a miner for time lost during a layoff. The decision established a precedent under which many similar cases will be settled.

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. I. Amussen . . . . . Secretary

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## THE ELDERLY WORKER

Older persons are definitely barred from 59 per cent of the available jobs in manufacturing plants in New York state and are discriminated against in 89 per cent of them, Solomon Barkin, a member of the State Commission on Old Age Security, told the conference of the Personnel Research Federation in New York.

Studies made by the commission, Barkin reported, show that age first becomes a handicap in obtaining employment after 35 for men and after 30 for women. Men from 35 to 39 were 13 per cent handicapped; from 50 to 54, 66 per cent; 60 to 64, 83 per cent.

Even the hiring handicap is considerably lower for older persons seeking employment with concerns with which they had previously been associated, Barkin said. Age is not a handicap to former employees until after 45 both for men and women, and for men it is 37 per cent between 50 and 55 and 63 per cent between 60 and 64.

Barkin urged co-operative action of industry and the state to remove age prejudice.

Confirmation of a general conclusion of the study, that older persons as a class are wronged by being discriminated against despite their productive abilities, was presented by Walter R. Miles in a discussion of investigations at Leland Stanford University.

Ten to 25 per cent of men classified in later maturity and old age groups, that is, between 50 and 89 years old, are able to do as well in most tests as the average man in the middle maturity group, between 18 and 45 years, Miles announced.

## INTERNATIONAL 40-HOUR WEEK

Some grounds for hope that the nations will adopt the forty-hour week are seen by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who has returned to Ottawa from the annual meeting of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Madrid.

The question is to be dealt with at a special meeting at Geneva in January, at which, it is hoped, the United States will be represented.

The Madrid meeting showed that governments were alarmed at their inability to cope with unemployment. Germany was paying \$600,000,000 a year for relief.

## THOSE "COMPANY UNIONS"

A committee representing the Brotherhood of Edison Employees, a "company union," this week appealed to Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner of New York, to use her influence in behalf of 2800 men discharged without warning by the Brooklyn Edison Company eight weeks ago.

Always demand the union label.

The shortest cut  
to real savings  
Buy everything at



1041 MARKET STREET

## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of November 25, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Dixon.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Haggerty excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Laundry Workers No. 26, Anna J. Brown, Charles Child, Joseph Henwood, Margie Hackett, Charles Liniger, Charles O'Connor, John O'Keefe, Emma O'Keefe, Irene Sciaroni, Nellie Victor. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From United States Senator Johnson's secretary, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter and stating it will have the attention of the senator on his return to Washington.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between Butchers' Union No. 115 and the Del Monte Meat Company, it appears that it is of such a nature as to be easily adjusted by the parties interested, therefore the matter was held in abeyance to enable the parties to mutually agree to an adjustment. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Cleaners and Dyers are making progress in reorganizing industry; thanked the Council for assistance. Culinary Workers: Clinton Cafeteria, Foster Lunches and White Taverns are unfair; look for house card when patronizing restaurants. Hatters requested a further demand for their label when buying hats. Street Carmen: Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. Retail Delivery Drivers: Goldberg-Bowen is unfair to their organization; refrain from patronizing said firm. Garment Workers: Business very dull; demand the union label when purchasing mechanics' clothing.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of proposed public hearing by the Division of Industrial Welfare at Los Angeles, for the discussion of the minimum wage for women, your com-

mittee recommends as follows: (1) That the Division of Industrial Welfare be requested to arrange for one of said public hearings to be held in San Francisco; (2) that the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions make no appearance at the Los Angeles hearings, but make preparation to present their views and data to the commission at the San Francisco hearing, if granted, and that failing, that our future action in that regard be held in reserve for future formulation; (3) that the Industrial Welfare Commission be requested to furnish this Council with a copy of its proceedings and stenographic report of the Los Angeles hearing, the Council, if necessary, to pay for such stenographic report, or make arrangements to have a stenographic report taken of the proceedings at Los Angeles. Report of committee concurred in.

**Receipts, \$311.77; expenses, \$261.77.**

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

## THOUSANDS RETURNED TO WORK

Main shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Quebec, closed for the past several weeks, reopened recently, giving employment to approximately 9000 workers.

## INCREASE IN CAR LOADINGS

The American Railway Association announced last Saturday that loadings of revenue freight for the week ending November 19 were 575,851 cars, an increase of 38,758 cars above the previous week.

## MARCHES ON WASHINGTON

What is to be said about marches on Washington? Just this: If and when American citizens wish to present to their representatives in Washington any petition, reasonable or otherwise, for any action that lies within the United States Constitution and is in consonance with democratic government and human freedom, they have every right to go to Washington, whether they be ten or ten thousand. If and when communists, avowing a determination to destroy American institutions and American government and to supplant human freedom with dictatorship, march on Washington, there is no reason why such a march should be regarded as anything other than an attack. Sob-sistering over communists who demand constitutional guarantees for the purpose of destroying constitutional government and freedom is repulsive and it can go too far even for complacent Americans. Imagine non-communists marching on Moscow!—I. L. N. S.

## Commissary System of Relief Is Pronounced Dismal Failure

Central commissaries for supplying food to the destitute are sharply challenged in a report by Joanna C. Colcord, director of the Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York. The Colcord report points out the "unhappy effects" of the commissary system upon the temporarily destitute who must make use of it, and also takes issue with the usual contention that central depots save money for the taxpayer.

On the subject of individual and international tastes in food, the report presents the case of the Dayton, Ohio, commissary, where it was found necessary to set up a "trade" counter at one side of the store "where Mrs. Russo may exchange her potatoes for macaroni and Mrs. O'Hara her macaroni for potatoes."

## CROCKETT MINE TRAGEDY

To an inquiry made at the State Compensation Insurance Fund, L. E. Palmer, superintendent of safety of that institution, replied that the Austrian Crockett mine at Sonora, scene of the tragedy that took the lives of three, was not insured by the State Fund. In commenting upon it Palmer said:

"California has a greater mining safety problem than other states because most of its mines are old properties that have been worked before. Every experienced miner knows that no one should enter old workings until the mine has been thoroughly ventilated and the absence of dangerous gases definitely determined. Constant association with danger often breeds a fatalistic attitude and men who know better take chances that are unnecessary. Similar accidents have happened before and will happen again until all miners observe and take the standard precautions before entering old mines.

"This tragedy at Sonora that snuffed out the lives of three men could have been prevented had these precautions been taken, and it is our hope that it will cause the many others taking equal chances to think and act before it is too late. Such unnecessary occurrences as this also explain why the mining rate is as high as it is."

## REFUSES TO REDUCE RATES

The State Railroad Commission has handed down a decision denying the request for a decrease in the electric rates of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Great Western Power Company made in complaints filed by the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Piedmont, and the California State Grange and other parties, and by the Railroad Commission on its own motion. At the same time the Railroad Commission ordered investigations instituted on its own motion into the "reasonableness of the rules, classifications, charges, practices and services" of the natural gas operations of Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation. The decision denying the decrease in electric rates was adopted by unanimous vote of the commission.

## BRITISH LABOR STRUGGLES

British labor is engaged in a strenuous campaign for the forty-hour week and against further restrictions in dole payments.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. C. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Morrison's Cafe, 165 O'Farrell.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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assortment of work and  
outing clothing for men  
and boys.

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## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In his November report to the Governor's Council Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, pays a fine tribute to the late J. M. Chamberlain, an attache of the Industrial Accident Commission, who died November 3 at the age of 59. He was "a man of fine physical appearance and of unusual mentality," says the director, "and brought to his duties a keen sympathy for the widow and her children, or the injured worker, when there was a call on the commission to adjudicate a controversy."

On November 1 the Industrial Accident Commission made effective the motor boat safety orders, under which the commission will inspect boats of less than fifteen tons. Passengers will thus have the assurance of reasonable protection. The United States government supervises craft of fifteen tons and over.

Stressing the importance to employers of taking out workmen's compensation policies, as provided by law, Director French says that a "good reason in favor of protection is the social and economic obligation to men, women and children, and this is the basis of workmen's compensation. Still another substantial thought is the principle of good sportsmanship. The employer who disobeys the law has an unfair financial advantage over his competitors in bidding for work. A contract won under these circumstances has many stains."

The labor camps inspected last month by the Division of Immigration and Housing numbered 267, located in 20 counties; 66 were rated good, 145 fair, and 56 bad. In these temporary locations were housed 10,995 persons (6048 men, 2128 women and 2819 children). An improvement was noted in the cotton camps of the San Joaquin Valley, as well as in the rice camps in the Sacramento Valley, where improved harvesting machinery is reducing the supply of labor needed in late years.

Preparation of safety orders governing work in compressed air by the Industrial Accident Commission is awaiting the final word from the experts. Changes in the proposed method of operation at the Golden Gate bridge, if agreed to, will eliminate the necessity for any great amount of work in compressed air, and to that extent the hazards of this construction job will be reduced.

With modest appreciation Director French reproduces a merited commendation by Senator Herbert W. Slater, editor of the Santa Rosa "Press-Democrat," of the monthly reports of the Department of Industrial Relations. "This department," said the senator, "leads all others in the dispensing of up-to-the-minute news regarding the work it performs through its several divisions."

Among hazardous occupations may now be classed that of Santa Claus. In 1931 Samuel B. Thomas was employed in that capacity by a local

department store. A hair from the wig he was wearing got into his eye and resulted in ulceration. Marked loss of sight developed and the Industrial Accident Commission issued a permanent disability rating.

The Division of Industrial Welfare reports 7763 placements for women extras in the Hollywood film industry last month, the largest total during the past two years. The September record was 6971. However, the wage-sum for October was \$55,226, compared to \$55,726.50 for the preceding month.

More women are employed in factories in Los Angeles today than at any time during the last three years, states the Division of Industrial Welfare. This is due largely to the exodus of Mexicans to their home land. During October 447 licenses were issued to women to work at apprentice wages; the sum of \$1400.57 was collected for women and minors, and 1077 plant inspections, investigations and calls were made during the month.

## CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

An estimate of 883,900 "not at work" wage and salaried workers in Canada on September 1 of this year is warranted from the latest census report, says an Ottawa dispatch. This shows that 471,668 wage and salaried people were "not at work" on June 1, 1931—quite a change from a preliminary announcement made in Parliament that the unemployed on that date numbered about 280,000. Making allowance for the change in employment and population gives an unemployed figure of 883,900 last September. As this figure corresponds to 10,800,000 in the United States, there is evidently not much difference in the unemployment conditions in the two countries.

## Spirit of Christmas Will Reign At Luncheon of Business Leaders

San Francisco business and civic leaders have united to make this year's Christmas season the happiest in San Francisco's history and will present Santa Claus with the keys to the city at a luncheon meeting in the Commercial Club next Monday, December 5, sponsored jointly by the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Association, the Commonwealth Club, the Advertising Club, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Retail Dry Goods Association, and the Retail Furniture Association of California.

Using as a keynote of the luncheon the slogan, "The Joy of Giving is the Spirit of Christmas," the speakers will stress the need of giving to spread cheer and happiness and to help revive the old-fashioned Christmas spirit. Everyone will be asked to assume the role of Santa Claus and plan to spread Christmas joy to the needy as well as to their own families and friends.

## Friendship

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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## TEACHERS ARE IN LUCK

Under rulings made by the city attorney and controller, no city official or employee can be paid in advance, the charter prohibiting, and accordingly the twenty-five-year-old custom of advancing the pay for the last half of December will not be followed this year.

But the school teachers of San Francisco do not come under this ruling, and will get their December pay checks about December 16. A total of \$623,000 will be distributed. Only teachers are affected; the heads of all departments, including Superintendent Gwinn and Chief Deputy Superintendent Cloud, the office staff and clerks, and school janitors, will get checks only for one-half of the December salaries and wages.

Payment of the teachers for their entire monthly pay checks is due to the fact that they will have finished their actual teaching period for the month on December 16, when the holidays begin.

Chief Deputy City Attorney Walter A. Dold, in an opinion to the Board of Education, recently held that payment of the teachers on December 16 or 17 will be legal.

## MIGHT SET THE PRECEDENT

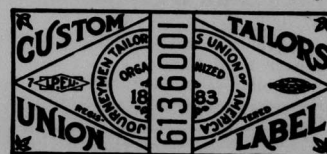
Columbia University's student paper advocates that football players be paid. If that crusade is successful, some paper ought to come out in favor of paying the Chicago teachers.—Jackson, Miss., "News."

## ACQUIRES "BOSS OF THE ROAD"

Announcement has just been made that the pioneer industrial work-clothes manufacturing firm of Eloesser-Heynemann Company has purchased the famous "Boss of the Road" trade-mark of Neustadter Bros. The transfer, said to have involved a large sum of money, is to become effective as of December 1. The transaction is expected to result in the enlargement of the factory personnel of the Eloesser-Heynemann Company and to develop economies in sales management. The company has extensive branch offices and warehouses in Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles. Its executive offices and factory are located in San Francisco.

## FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

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FAIR ALWAYS **BOSS** UNION TAILOR  
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## Lachman Bros.

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MISSION 1115 BUILDINGS 10 FLOORS  
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We have prepared hosts of offerings more attractive than even before in variety to please the most perplexed shopper. Here are gifts—for the home, for friends and for the family. Buy now. We'll hold selections for Christmas delivery.

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Phone Mission 5744

## Sharp Criticism of Share Work Movement

Does the share-the-work movement help workers or make their lot harder?

Does it lead us toward economic recovery, or away from it? Should it have been adopted at the beginning of the depression or not at all? Should legislation be passed making it compulsory?

Lively disagreement over these questions took place at the conference of economists and business men summoned by the American Academy of Political and Social Science to formulate a program of "next steps" for the government and the industrial world to take toward recovery, says Ruth Finney, staff correspondent of the San Francisco "News," in a Philadelphia dispatch.

L. C. Walker of New York, vice-chairman of the share-the-work movement, was present to defend the plan which some 3000 firms have already adopted.

### Sponsor Favors Plan

"The movement starts with the premise that if we have not enough work to keep everybody working full time, the next best thing is to keep everybody employed part time," said Walker. "It is applicable to the white collar worker as well as to the man in overalls.

"The compensation for sharing the work is the security that comes to all. Fear of the loss of the job is ended and workers are in a position to spend freely such income as they receive."

Other speakers questioned whether workers would be able to spend for anything but the bare necessities of life and suggested that markets for everything but these necessities would be destroyed.

Walker argued that his plan keeps wage scales from being cut.

Walter N. Polakov, consulting management engineer and industrial diagnostician, called it "masked wage cutting." He denounced work-sharing as a share-the-unemployment-misery movement, arguing that it causes a drop in total purchasing power and aggravates the depression.

### As Reported by "Labor"

Owners of slaves were under obligation to support them when they were idle, but employers feel under no compulsion to maintain idle wage earners.

And that, according to Polakov, is the "blackest blot" on our industrial system. Polakov was formerly expert consulting engineer for the Board of Estimates of New York and before that was superintendent of motive power of the New Haven railroad, says a correspondent of "Labor."

He told his hearers that the depression is due to but one thing—the lack of purchasing power—and that it can be met only by closing the gap between wages and prices.

"Sharing the work" was held to be the greatest fallacy that had originated in recent years. All it accomplished, Polakov insisted, was to "share unemployment"—making one meager wage support two families.

### Dictated by Selfishness

Polakov declared that this "absurd stop-gap" was evolved by "big business" to divert public attention from "fundamental reform not dictated by sordid selfishness."

"Fictional values which must be wiped out," said Polakov, "are such as those of franchises—gifts of the people—on which they must pay for all eternity. The 'right' to that interest long after original investment has been repaid many times is legalized graft. The need of paying that interest is a danger to capitalism because it means an ever-greater increase in fixed charges.

## Lively Meetings Held By Trade Departments

Building Trades, Metal Trades and Union Label Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor held spirited conventions prior to the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati, laid down programs for progress, and made it clear that the labor movement doesn't accept defeat, even at the hands of the world's worst depression.

The Metal Trades Department went through its lengthy report of officers, the Building Trades cheered the passing of Volsteadism, indulged in a hot debate over a jurisdiction award, while the Label Trades planned a more aggressive label campaign and heard President Green of the American Federation of Labor deliver a fighting attack on unemployment.

The Building Trades protested the agreement approved by the A. F. of L. executive council between the Carpenters and Machinists, asserting that rights of organizations in the Building Trades department had not been protected and asserting that they intended to contest the award in the A. F. of L. convention.

"Some day idle capital will have fewer privileges; idle labor, more. When that change comes, we will have saved ourselves from much trouble, many revolutions."

Quoting Abraham Lincoln, Polakov declared that "driving idleness out of existence and securing to each laborer the whole product of his labor" is a "worthy object of any good government." The first step, he said, is to drive idle capital out of existence—"upon it depends the preservation of our nation."

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June 30th, 1932

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	16,929,551.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
<b>Net Profits.....</b>	<b>\$6,577,194.82</b>

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH ..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH ..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH ..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH ..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this  
food  
question . . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

## The Labor Clarion

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